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possible vote were: on all Referenda, 67.53; on License, 69.23; on other questions, 66.31; as compared with 80.12 for Mayor, 68.43 for Aldermen, and 62.80 for School Committee.

E. H. D.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

The *Bulletin of the International Institute of Statistics*, Vol. XII, No. 1, contains a series of nineteen reports on statistical subjects, presented during the meeting held at Christiania, in September, 1899. Among these is a short article on "Comparability of Trade Statistics of Various Countries," by A. E. Bateman, Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Labor, and Statistical Departments of the Board of Trade. This contains a series of tables, etc., showing generally the present practice in Europe and America with regard to (1) the method of registering imports and exports; (2) the method in use for arriving at the values of such imports and exports; (3) the various systems of classifying the different categories of imports and exports in use in each country; and (4) the methods of dealing with articles in transit, and the temporary importations into each country. The last topic is considered quite fully in the paper.

There are also two papers by Mr. P. G. Craigie, Director of the Intelligence Division of the Board of Agriculture, London. In a "Memorandum on the Methods Employed in Collection of the Annual Agricultural Statistics of Great Britain" he tells of the work done in collecting statistical data on area and live stock by the officers of Inland Revenue of London, describing the blanks used by them and the general method of tabulating results. In regard to produce estimates, he speaks of the system followed by "estimators" in their preparation and compilation of information. The second article by Mr. Craigie is entitled "International Comparisons of Cattle and Sheep on the Surface Areas." In this article tables are presented giving the aggregate number of cattle and sheep in a number of countries for 1869 and for the present time. In these tables he has contrasted the showing of twenty-seven countries; thirteen European states, thirteen separate colonies of Great Britain, and the United

States. Assuming a constant superficial area for each of the places, and considering the number of the live stock per 1000 acres of surface, Mr. Cragie notes a clear increase in cattle and decrease in sheep. In nine European states the population has grown, from 1869 to 1898, from 140,000,000 to 173,000,000 persons, nearly 24 per cent increase, while the cattle have increased about 21 per cent, from 48,000,000 to 58,000,000, and the sheep have been reduced by 28 per cent, from 104,000,000 to 75,000,000. In the United States, the population increase in the same period has been 89 per cent, the cattle having increased from 25,500,000 to 44,000,000, a rise of 73 per cent, and the sheep having become fewer by 2,000,000 head.

Another article is a statistical contrast based on a study of "Wheat and Maize Production in the United States," by John Hyde, Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Editor-in-chief of *The National Geographic Magazine* of Washington. Mr. Hyde calls attention to the remarkably wide territorial limits within which maize is cultivated. Over half of the total maize crop is produced in four States, on less than one-tenth of the entire area of the country, yet there is a production of at least one-tenth of a bushel to every acre of land surface, the crop averaging in the last ten years 1,850,000,000 bushels per year. Yet this production is capable of indefinite expansion. A history of the relative production of wheat and maize in the United States is given; and Mr. Hyde says, "Despite the fact that wheat, like cotton, is the principal ready-money crop throughout a vast extent of territory, and notwithstanding, too, that it is a commodity of the world's markets and that there is a foreign purchaser for one bushel in every three against one in every twenty in the case of maize, wheat is not only much less extensively grown than maize but the disproportion in the acreage devoted to the two products is steadily increasing." Maize owes its commanding position in American agriculture to a marvelous capacity for adapting itself to the most varied conditions of soil, climate, and cultivation. Wheat is completely overshadowed, with all the prospects of being rendered still more unimportant as the maize increases in productive importance.

Monsieur A. de Foville, Directeur des Monnaies de France, presents an article on "La Statistique Internationale des Monnaies et des

Métaux Précieux." This summarizes the first four volumes (1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899) of the newly published *Rapports du directeur de l'administration des monnaies de France*. The volumes are between 300 and 400 pages each, and are divided into four parts. The first part contains a series of statistical and general legislative documents concerning France and her colonies, reports showing the movements of the money in France, and a synopsis of all important monetary acts and amendments in that country. The second part treats similarly the financial history of the other states of the Latin union. The third part considers all other countries in the same way, in so far as the comprehensiveness of the published financial statistics of each country will permit. The fourth part, entitled "Statistiques Générales," summarizes the information for the entire world; giving the production of the precious metals, the coinage of gold and silver, financial stock, and the industrial manufacture of silver and gold. The report for 1899 contains the result of the investigations of a special commission instituted at Berlin for the purpose of determining the amount of gold coin that is used, each year, in the manufacture of artistic or industrial articles. The volumes are illustrated by various diagrams, plans, and pictures. In describing this publication, M. de Foville gives briefly the history of the work and a short though critical analysis of the method employed by him in the performance of the extensive editorial and statistical duties connected with it.

E. H. D.

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.

Table IX of the *Report of the State Board of Charity* for 1901 is a new one. It differs from any that have previously been given by the Board, chiefly in the fact that the settlement question has been eliminated. Hitherto the story of the increase or decrease of relief and support of the different classes of paupers has been difficult to follow in the statistical tables, because the student has had to read it through the obscuring medium of the settlement law, and has never known, without comparing a number of tables, whether to attribute variations in a given column of figures to changes in that law or to